

**Eötvös Loránd University**  
**Faculty of Humanities**

**Author's Review of the Doctoral Thesis**

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**A RHETORICAL STRUCTURE ANALYSIS IN TRANSLATIONS STUDIES:**

**The case of English missionary texts and their Hungarian translation**

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## **The Rhetorical Structure Analysis in Translations Studies:**

### **The case of English missionary texts and their Hungarian translation**

#### **1. The aims of the dissertation**

The dissertation I am proposing is a rhetorical structure analysis, which aims to investigate the shifts between the English source and the Hungarian target texts of a corpus of religious texts. The corpus consists of daily devotionals, missionary motivational speeches intended for teenage youth. Starting from an introduction into homiletics (the art of preaching), the dissertation describes first the aims and the intentions of the analyzed texts, then finds their position within the wide field of religious discourse. Following the typological description, the analysis of the rhetorical structure is carried out, identifying the coherence relations included in the texts and finding modifications between them. The analyses are completed by the evaluation of readers' comprehension.

As my thesis investigates the missionary texts within the framework of both discourse studies and translation studies, its goals can be determined from the perspective of these two fields of studies. The primary goals from the perspective of **discourse studies** are as follows:

1. Determinations of the position of missionary texts from a typological point of view.
2. Description of the rhetorical structure of these texts by the coherence relations included in them. At this stage, both the analyses of the English and the Hungarian texts are carried out.

The main goals from the **translatological** point of view are along these lines:

1. Comparison of the rhetorical structure and the coherence relations of the source texts and the target texts, including a qualitative as well as a quantitative analysis. The comparison shows the similarities and the discrepancies – the so-called translational *shifts* (see e.g. Károly 2013, 2017).
2. Systematization of the shifts in the rhetorical structure, finding the reason of their occurrence on the surface (linguistic) level.
3. Evaluation of the effect of these shifts on the TT and on the readers' understanding.

Another goal of my dissertation is to show how rhetorical structure theory as a model for written text analysis enhances the study of translation, and to see how and why translation strategies influence the rhetorical structure of texts.

## **2. Research questions and hypothesis**

### **2.1. Research questions**

1. What is the position of the missionary texts written for young people within the system of text typology?
2. Questions concerning the quantity and the quality of coherence relations, in the case of the English as well as of the Hungarian texts:
  - a) What coherence relations can describe the rhetorical structure of the examined texts in Hungarian and in English?
  - b) Which are the dominant relations (those which stand at the upmost level of the text)?
3. From the point of view of the translational activity and experiencing the modifications of the coherence relations in the texts:
  - a) Are there any texts which did not show modifications during the process of translation?
  - b) In what measure are the coherence relations affected? Which are the coherence relations which are the most likely to be modified during the process of translation?
  - c) What alterations are made in the rhetorical structure of the texts and on which levels? Which categories of coherence relations are the most frequently affected by changes?
  - d) What kind of coherence relations appear in the TT due to the addition of language elements (discourse units) and how does it affect the meaning of the text? The question of manipulation is also considered here.
  - e) Why do certain coherence relations disappear from the TT?
4. Concerning the further development of RST, what relevant information can be retrieved from the thorough analysis of shifts?
5. Is the method of analysis applicable to the presented text type?
6. Are the shifts of the coherence relations perceptible for the reader?
7. Does the result of the readers' comprehension examination justify the hypothesis about the effects of the shifts on the texts?

## 2.2. Hypotheses

My thesis may be characterized as an exploratory research with mostly qualitative methodology, the creation of hypotheses needs to be made cautiously. Eventually, the creation of hypotheses can be perceived as one of the goals of this project. The analysis of the texts presented in this thesis were introduced by preliminary pilot studies, which were useful while testing the methodology and at the birth of more precise hypotheses.

Concerning the **aspect of discourse studies**, we suppose that contrary to the statements of Reiss (1976), even if these texts do possess an appellative function, it is not the only main trait of the evaluated missionary text: they also present features of argumentative and teaching discourse. They do not belong to the advertising texts from a typological point of view. Therefore, we also presume that from the whole range of coherence relations, those will have greater presence in these texts, which reinforce the features of teaching and argumentation. These are INTERPRETATION, MOTIVATION, BACKGROUND, PREPARATION, REASON, JUSTIFY, EVIDENCE, EVALUATION. The dominant coherence relation may be SOLUTION or PREPARATION.

As for **the translational aspect**, we depart from the hypothesis, that a functionally equivalent translation is expected to present the same or very similar relational propositions among the text parts of the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). The assumption is, that a differing set of propositions linking two text spans would lead to modifications not only of the rhetorical structure of the translated text but also of the content of the text. In the case of missionary texts, the danger of misinterpreting or of the manipulation of texts is higher, it is therefore important to be aware of the power of rhetorical relations in a text. An attempt to explain the translators' behavior is also made possible based on the rhetorical structure analysis.

Further assumptions concern the quantitative distribution of coherence relations. We hypothesize that the discrepancies between the set of coherence relation in the English and in the Hungarian texts are not significant, neither from the quantitative, nor from the qualitative point of view. Based on the pilot studies, we suppose that the most important shifts will occur in the categories of the Pragmatical and the Textual relations. The subjective, readers' comprehension analysis will presumably show that the shifts are not perceivable by the readers. Their effect is mostly measurable on the level of stylistics.

### **3. The structure of the dissertation**

The first, introductory chapter places the dissertation into the context of the fields of studies involved in the research. Starting from homiletics, the reader is accompanied through the study of text typology (Reiss 1976, Hoey 2001, Göpferich 1995) to the theoretical outline of the Rhetorical Structure Theory (Mann and Thompson 1986, 1988), with a special focus on the rhetorical structure analysis of translated texts (Károly 2017, da Cunha and Iruskieta 2010, Iruskieta et al. 2014). The Method and Corpora section is followed by the results of the rhetorical structure analysis and the readers' comprehension examination. The consequences implied by these are explained in the last chapter. The end of the thesis displays the List of Literature and an Appendix.

### **4. Theoretical background**

#### **4. 1. Discourse analysis and text typology**

The generic structure of a text is built according to a logical sequence, which is characteristic for the given genre. The elements connecting the separate parts of a text are the coherence relations, cognitive elements (predicates) of the text. They follow a typical pragmatic order, suitable for the expectations of the communicative goal. The correlations between the coherence relations and the genre were investigated by Redeker and Gruber (2014: 7–9). Their description of clause-like units and paragraphs, together with the macro-level description of genre structure (Swales 1990) provides an appropriate basis for the justification for the research into genre analysis and coherence relations.

Proceeding further from these discourse linguistic statements, the study was aimed to bring genre analysis and the aspects of translation closer to each other. As religious texts have not yet been systematically analysed from the point of view of text typology and genre studies, I recurred to Göpferich (1995) for her method of systematization of technical discourse. Göpferich's name was first connected to the critique of the system of discourse typology as described by Reiss (1976), but her pragmatic view upon the system of text typology has become of importance in connection with translation quality assessment and examinations of readers' comprehension as well. Göpferich (1995) was aware of the variability of the different categories and sub-categories within a certain text type, which produced an uneven basis for their empirical scientific description. Therefore, the creation of a more detailed categorization was found to be necessary.

In Göpferich's system of technical text types the system is built on extra-textual features, which have a strong impact on the genre of the given text. The criteria for her classification are 1. the topic of the texts, 2. their class (as was meant by Reiss, as well), and 3. their written or spoken character. While classifying the given texts, it is the primary function of the texts that is considered.

As for religious texts, I have proposed a classification based on Göpferich's system. The texts having been analyzed in my thesis are homiletic texts, the main function of which is first persuasion. They represent a peculiar type of texts even within persuasive texts, as they do not only comprise rational argumentation, but tend to entertain their readers and to influence them emotionally as well. The elements of persuasion are narration, contradiction (antithesis) and a logical structure. Daily devotionals are also to be found in this category of texts, even if these are significantly shorter texts than preaching.

#### **4.2. A short outline of the Rhetorical Structure Theory**

Rhetorical Structure Theory (henceforth RST) provides an applicable tool for text linguistic investigation, among many other fields of application. Recently, attention has been paid to the phenomena of modifications in the rhetorical structure occurring during the process of translation: English–Spanish–Basque translations of medical abstracts (da Cunha et al. 2010, Iruskieta et al. 2014), or Hungarian–English news texts (Károlyi 2017), German–Dutch–English translations of editorials (Stede et al. 2017). Nevertheless, translations of missionary texts have not yet been investigated.

Rhetorical Structure Theory, as conceived by Mann and Thompson (1986, 1988) is a functional theory of text organization. The discourse is seen as a structure of cognitive relations, binding one part of the text to another, constituting in this manner the network of coherence relations underlying the text. The coherence relations are labelled after the main rhetorical function they fulfill in the text; therefore, the resulting structure is called the rhetorical structure of the text.

The taxonomy of coherence relations, however, has been subject to long debates, as well as the number of the relational propositions and the categories composed by them. Mann and Thompson (1986), originally determined 14 relations, then the list of relations has been enlarged to 24 relations in 1988 and has been classified into Subject-Matter and Presentational relations. This list has been supplemented by 8 other relations by Mann (2005), and divided into three categories: Subject-Matter, Presentational and Multinuclear relational propositions. The first categorization was made “according to their resemblance

from a certain point of view”, and the relations were presented in pairs (Mann and Thompson 1986). Nevertheless, in 2005, Mann did not only specify the definitions and propose “a comprehensive but not exhaustive list of as many as 32 RPs” (Károly 2014: 350), but he also specified the categories and created a uniform basis for their accurate differentiation.

More recently, Stede and his colleagues (Stede et al. 2017) have redefined the coherence relations, determining their annotation guidelines. The authors introduce the relations similarly to the way Mann (2005) does, nevertheless, they performed several modifications in the taxonomy, concerning the categories of relations. The number of coherence relations has also changed to 28 relations.

**Primarily pragmatic relations** are those, which “describe the argumentation of the author: What are the claims, and how are they being supported by observations or by other claims?” (Stede et al. 2017: 7). Evoking a positive opinion on a state of affairs, justifying a thesis, evaluation of a state of affairs from the author’s perspective, or even the motivation of the reader to perform an action are the types of relations that belong to the pragmatic relations (BACKGROUND, ANTITHESIS, EVIDENCE, JUSTIFY, EVALUATION, MOTIVATION, REASON and alike). The authors claim that these are the relations preferred by the editorial genre, as these relations are more informative. In Mann’s taxonomy, Presentational relations can be regarded as a parallel denomination of this group, even if there are some differences between the two authors’ classification.

The second category of coherence relations is that of **Primarily semantic relations**, which tend to be used “when the author describes a state of affairs in the world” (Stede et al. 2017: 14), including causativity, such as CAUSE AND RESULT, PURPOSE, CIRCUMSTANCE, ELABORATION, INTERPRETATION, MEANS, SOLUTIONHOOD, CONDITION, OTHERWISE, UNLESS. Within Mann’s taxonomy, these relations belong to the Subject Matter relations.

A third category is meant to distinguish **Primarily textual relations**, which “serve to organize the text and its understanding” (Stede et al. 2017: 19). Counting only three members, PREPARATION, RESTATEMENT AND SUMMARY, it is the smallest category of coherence relations. In Mann’s taxonomy they are composing rather a sub-group within the category of Presentational relations.

The last group, Multinuclear relations are distinguished on the assumption that the text span in question is composed only of two or more nuclei, which do not show any difference in weight or importance, similarly to the category as determined by Mann. In Stede’s taxonomy these comprise CONTRAST, SEQUENCE, LIST, CONJUNCTION and JOINT.

In the further parts of the present thesis, the coherence relations are investigated from the point of view of their realization in translated texts. One of the first investigations of translated texts in terms of the Hungarian–English language pair is that of Gayor (2008), who examined the rhetorical structure of English and Hungarian EU documents. Her results suggest that the functional equivalence created by professional translators in these texts can be accounted for by the maintenance of the rhetorical structure (Gayor 2008: 72).

The question of genre is of primary importance in the rhetorical structure analysis, as it is seen in da Cunha and Irukieta (2010), who examined English, Spanish and Basque medical abstracts. Although the genre of medical abstracts is highly standardized, translation strategies caused most of the shifts occurring in the rhetorical structure of the text.

Another analysis in Hungarian, performed by Károly (2013, 2014, 2017) has compared the rhetorical structure of Hungarian news texts and their English translations, and considered that “the corpus shows that translations differ from their sources both in terms of the quantity and in the quality of the relational propositions that constitute them” (Károly 2014: 352). The author argues that “translation is accompanied by a considerable shift of rhetorical structure” (idem). Although statistically significant differences cannot be shown in the rhetorical structure of the ST and TT, the type and the localization of the occurring shifts witness the modification of propositional content and global meaning of the texts. These have occurred mainly in the “commentary” component of the news texts, where the writers of the news articles expressed their opinion (Károly 2017: 203-4). Károly’s findings greatly contribute to the research of translations and have important implications for translator training.



## **5. The research**

### **5.1. Notes on the corpus and methodology**

The corpus analyzed in this research consisted of 40 English source texts and their counterparts, 40 Hungarian target texts. As for the genre, they are missionary texts written for teenagers and published online daily by the United Christian Broadcasters Hungary. The texts are translated by four different translators volunteering at UCB Hungary. As for their content, the texts carry the signs of biblical study texts and motivational speeches, aiming to motivate young people to live according to the principles taught in the Bible. The corpus contains 11.767 words in English, 10.168 in Hungarian. The names of the translators are signalized by the letters A, B, C and D.

The manual research of the rhetorical structure proceeded through five steps:

1. Segmentation of the English source texts into Elementary Discourse Units, determination of nuclei and satellites, and of the coherence relations between them. Construction of the rhetorical structure schemes, the so called “Trees”.
2. Segmentation of the Hungarian target texts into Elementary Discourse Units, determination of nuclei and satellites, and of the coherence relations between them. Construction of the rhetorical structure Trees.
3. First revision – the research in point 1 and 2 was carried out again, in order to eliminate uncertain or imprecise annotation.
4. Comparison of the two stages of evaluation. The correspondence was 81% in the English texts and 86% in case of the Hungarian texts.
5. The differences between the two analyses were collected and re-evaluated after 6 weeks, deciding about the character of the coherence relations. Thus, the list of coherence relations was finalized and could undergo thorough analysis concerning their shifts in the Hungarian and English texts.

The final part of the research in my thesis is the investigation of the reader’s perception or comprehension of the analyzed texts, by means of a questionnaire. The questionnaire contained a text in English, a text in Hungarian and a short part of a text in both languages. The questions included in the survey concerned finding the main idea in both texts, evaluating the texts from the point of view of their function, style and general opinion about them. In the short part of text presented in both languages, respondents were asked to compare the original text to the translation, and they tried to give an opinion about it. The respondents were 17–18 years old Hungarian grammar school students, girls and boys, all

of them mastering English at least on B2 level. The evaluation of the questionnaires was the final move in the research process in this thesis.

## 5.2. Results

### **Accomplishment of the research goals concerning text linguistics:**

1. **The place of missionary texts within the text typological system** of the discourse about religious themes was determined as a first step in this research. The primary function of such texts was found to be the persuasion of the reader, at the same time as the request toward s the reader to change his/her lifestyle, way of thinking or current habits. The linguistic means of persuasion here are narratives, contradiction (antithesis), logical construction of the argumentation – these traits have been proved to be true according to the readers' comprehension and evaluation survey, as well. According to the communicative functions, these texts have also pedagogical goals, they are meant to evoke the interest of the reader.

Finding the characteristics of the missionary texts is important for translational investigation, as the translational strategy used in the translation of such texts needs to be accommodated to the type of the text. As it was stated in Reiss's typology (1976), adaptive translation is to be used in these text types (see also Vincze 2004: 34). However, in the present corpora appellative function is not the only to be considered: didactic and persuasive functions are also present. In their cases, it is more convenient to render the exact informational content of the text, without over- or underemphasizing certain elements in the given text. Otherwise, the researcher witnesses the modification of the original content of the devotionals.

2. The second text-linguistic aspect of the thesis was to describe the rhetorical structure of the given text type, through the description of their coherence relations. The most frequently occurring relations are ELABORATION, PREPARATION, ANTITHESIS, CONJUNCTION, MOTIVATION, INTERPRETATION, AND BACKGROUND in both the source and the target texts. These correlate with the functions of the texts, as were described in the text typological analysis.

### **The translational goals were accomplished as follows:**

1. While **contrasting the rhetorical structure and the coherence relations of the ST and the TT**, I aimed to find the similarities and the discrepancies (i.e. shifts) in the pairs of texts. The examination of the frequency of appearance of the coherence relations showed that among the relations the number of BACKGROUND has risen (from the ST 4,5% to TT 5,1%) as well as RESTATEMENT (from the ST 2,5% to the TT 3,0%). This is due to the additions,

as the relation BACKGROUND connects those discourse units, which concern the context of the information to be communicated by the given part of discourse. RESTATEMENT is used for supporting the argumentation. Concerning the reduction of frequency, two Multinuclear Relations could be observed as being less frequent in Hungarian than in English: LIST and CONTRAST. The first case can be explained by the fact that translators tried to avoid simple “lists of items”, by omission or by the means of restructuration. As for CONTRAST, there were cases, when this coherence relation was changed into ANTITHESIS, which means, that one of the discourse units of the spam became more emphasized during the translation.

Altogether 27 coherence relations were identified in the corpus of missionary texts, using the taxonomy of Stede et al. (2017). The list of relations in the English texts corresponds to that found in the Hungarian texts. The result from categorizing the coherence relations from a quantitative and qualitative point of view are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Representation of the four main categories of coherence relations in the English ST, and the Hungarian TT.

	<b>In the Source Texts</b>	<b>In the Target Texts</b>	<b>Shifts btw ST and TT</b>	<b>Percentage of shifts within the category</b>	<b>Correspondance of ST and TT</b>
<b>Pragmatic Relations</b>	305	324	55 (+40/-15)	55/ (305+330) =8,7%	91,3%
<b>Semantic Relations</b>	413	433	91 (+58/-33)	11%	89%
<b>Textual Relations</b>	148	166	46 (+32/-14)	14,6%	85,4%
<b>Multin. Relations</b>	220	219	53 (+26/-27)	12%	88%
<b>All relations</b>	1086	1153	245	--	--

From a total amount of 1086 relations in the English ST, Semantic relations are represented as 39.3% of all coherence relations. Within this category, the most frequent relations are ELABORATION (13.36%), INTERPRETING (5.5%) and SOLUTIONHOOD (4.52%), which

harmonize with the overall function and intention of the genre of missionary texts: to teach, to persuade through explanation and to present a solution for problems. The Hungarian translation of these texts is made up of 1153 coherence relations, 37.8% out of which are Semantic relations. There is a diminution of 1.5% of the Semantic relations between the ST and TT. Hungarian translations contained the most of ELABORATION (12.41%), INTERPRETING (5.45%) and RESULT (4.51%) relations, SOLUTIONHOOD is represented by 3.76%, which represent a slight reduction (Result in English represents 3.7%). The modification can be justified as RESULT and SOLUTIONHOOD represent similar intentions, and a valid sign of RESULT relations are connectives (because, since, therefore, ...) (See Stede et al. 2017: 18), whereas SOLUTIONHOOD is rarely presented by connectives. The omission of connectives during the translation process can be the cause of this shift. Semantic relations have undergone the highest rate of losses, as 1.5 % of them have changed during the process of translation. It is important to take a closer look at the exact instances, where the shifts occurred, as statistical data do not always provide the most reliable basis for a possible explanation of the phenomenon. In our case, those relations, which show similar features – e.g. CONDITIONAL and UNLESS, ELABORATION and INTERPRETING, CAUSE – RESULT – PURPOSE and SOLUTIONHOOD –, are sensitive to the smallest changes during translation. For example, the exchange of the order or two adjacent units can change a CAUSE relation in the ST into a RESULT or a PURPOSE relation in the TT. Similarly, the omission of the negation (changing the perspective of a sentence) has led to the disappearance of UNLESS and emergence of a CONDITION relation instead. However, these data are based on the observation of separate cases, and further investigations are needed to provide valid explanation and a complete picture of the causes of modifications of the rhetorical structure of missionary texts in translation.

Pragmatic relations are the second richest group of coherence relations, being represented by 24.5% of all the coherence relations in the English ST and 25.8% in the Hungarian TT. ANTITHESIS, BACKGROUND and MOTIVATION are the most salient representatives of this category, and this order has not been altered in the Hungarian TT neither. ANTITHESIS is a highly relevant relation of missionary texts, as the most powerful element of the genre structure is the **paradox** (see Reiss 1976). The care of the translator to preserve this relation is therefore understandable. BACKGROUND and MOTIVATION refers to the teaching and motivating function of the missionary texts. In addition, all the investigated texts are structured to have a separate part entitled “And now?” – which contains suggestions

for the teenagers to improve their life and motivates them to act according to the message conveyed by the text. This explained the preservation of the MOTIVATION relation.

Textual relations are a category of coherence relations which contain only 3 relations (PREPARATION, RESTATEMENT and SUMMARY), but proportionally have undergone to the highest rate of changes – there are 1.4% more Textual relations in the TT than in the ST. These relations intend to structure the text, to improve its understanding and insure more clarity of the explanation. The propositional content of the text is not influenced using linguistic units linked together by these relations, and translators tend to use them more creatively, more freely than the others. The most frequent changes are due to additions or omissions.

3. Finally, I investigated, what impact do the shifts of rhetorical structure have on the translated text. This part of the research is a **subjective readers' comprehension examination**, using the questionnaire method. As the number of respondents was very low (10 teenagers answered the questionnaire), generalizations could not be made, and the extension of the research by including more respondents is one of my plans. However, the results obtained in this investigations support that the shifts in the rhetorical structure are sensible by the readers. The texts used in the questionnaire were not necessarily successful in achieving functional and pragmatic equivalence.

Another result of the analysis by questionnaire can contribute to the overall knowledge of RST, as it concerns the univocity of the determination of coherence relations. In some cases, the coherence relations proved to be so complex, that they could not be described by only one denomination from the Stede et al. taxonomy. The complexity of the surrounding text around the given coherence relation influences so intensely the relation that this can not be described solely by one relation. This means too, that Adjacency, as one of the primary principles in Rhetorical Structure Theory, is not valid for every coherence relation.

Concluding the goals of the doctoral thesis, the analysis could provide an answer for them. There is one last research question to be answered, that of the conscious or unconscious manipulation (Bánhegyi 2013) of the text by the translator's activity. Through the results of the analysis of coherence relations and the investigation of the readers' comprehension, I attempt to describe my observations in the corpus: Two Textual Relations, namely Preparation and Restatement have appeared in the target texts in the relations between those clause units, which were added to the TT by the translator. Even is the added discourse units were not carrying special meaning, altering the main information of the texts, the added elements could reinforce (or diminish) the importance of a certain aspect of the

text, emphasizing it more (or less) intensively than it is in the ST. This could be observed in the readers' comprehension survey as well, because the readers conceived those parts as being more understandable (or explicit) and had more strength in the argumentation. The same reinforcement can be encountered in those examples, where (due to PREPARATION or RESTATEMENT) the nucleus of the ST becomes satellite in the TT (or vice versa). In this way, the importance of the two parts of a span is interchanged and can proceed to the modification of the coherence relation in the adjacent parts of the texts. This, of course, is reflected in the meaning of the text, and therefore holds the danger of the manipulation of the text.

## **6. New contributions of the thesis**

The most important contribution of my thesis to the field of Translation Studies is, that it examines and describes a text type – missionary texts or devotionals, which (according to my knowledge) has not yet been investigated in Hungary from the point of view of text linguistics and translation. As a method of description, the taxonomy of the Rhetorical Structure Theory was used for the determination of the coherence relations, and Károly's method (2013, 2017) of comparing the rhetorical structure of a ST and a TT was used for the examination of shifts in the rhetorical structure. The coherence relations were arranged into four main categories (Stede et al. 2017) and observed for their behavior in the process of translation. The research was completed by a questionnaire survey of subjective readers' comprehension, where respondents were asked to read a ST and a TT, to try to describe their feelings and understanding of the texts. The findings of my research could be used in translation training, in order to rise the awareness of the future translators regarding the effect of the modifications of the rhetorical functions on certain elements in the texts. The results of the thesis can also contribute to the development of translation assessment. Several aspects of Translation Studies, as explicitation, the question of equivalence can also be approached through RST, and the examination of religious texts can enrich information about the effect of redundancy and about the means of explicitation.

As for further investigations, the study of translation assessment should get more emphasis in my future research. From the tables showing the quantitative data of the coherence relations (in the Thesis), the quantitative data will show who has applied most of the shifts. The quality of these shifts can also be retrieved from the tables. However, it can already be seen that Rhetorical Structure Theory, as a research method and taxonomy, contributes with its results to Descriptive Translation Studies, with its recommendations to translator training and with its quantitative evaluations to translation assessment.

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## **Research papers and conference presentations connected with the doctoral thesis:**

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